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covered by the issue of paper money. The country is a persistent borrower abroad, offering as security the income from saltpeter taxes and from export and import duties. The borrowings are ostensibly for public works, but much of the money never finds its equivalent in completed projects. It is not surprising, therefore, that a large program of future projects still remains, on which to justify future loans.

EDWARD D. JONES.

University of Michigan.

Grundriss der allgemeinen Wirtschafts- und Verkehrsgeographie.

By JOSEF STOISER. (Vienna and Leipzig: Karl Fromme. 1910. Pp. vi, 95.)

This little volume can hardly be regarded as a new treatise covering the whole field of economic or commercial geography; rather it is merely an outline of what the author conceives to be the subject-matter of a study which for some time has been well-recognized in the leading countries of Europe. Somewhat more than one-half of the book is first given over to a consideration of such topics as usually are found in works on physical geography. Man is then introduced as the agent in the utilization of the world's natural resources of the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms. The evolution of exchange, the organization of trade, the plant which has been developed to facilitate the distribution of commodities, and a sketch of the world's trade are among the later matters considered. The book is largely free from statistical tables and contains much in the line of elaboration of principles. The author is a professor in the Handelsakademie of Vienna.

AVARD L. BISHOP.

Yale University.

Das Moselland und die westdeutsche Eisenindustrie. I. By MAX SERING and others. II. By HERMAN SCHUMACHER. (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 1910. Pp. 204, 153. 4 and 3 m.)

These volumes preserve the lectures of a *Studienreise* into the Moselle region conducted in the spring of 1910 under the auspices of the Berlin *Vereinigung für staatswissenschaftliche Fortbildung*. The eight lectures of the first volume, by Professor Sering and others, constitute a *Kulturgeschichte* of the region in general and of the cities of Treves and Metz in particular. Em-

phasis of the industrial phase of the region's history is not conspicuous. The second volume, by Professor Schümacher, is a study of the iron industry in the Moselle valley. Problems which have arisen with the technical development of the industry are considered and the author concludes that future development must come by bringing the industry into closer connection with the iron and coal industries of neighboring regions. How this is to be accomplished is indicated by the subtitle of the volume, "The Canalization of the Moselle." By canalizing the Moselle and its southern tributary, the Saar, the Saar coal, the Moselle iron and the Ruhr coal and iron resources can, because of cheaper transportation, be brought more easily together; the three now relatively isolated regions would become one great West German industrial region.

H. S. PERSON.

Tuck School, Dartmouth College.

NEW BOOKS

ANTHOUARD, BARON. D' *Le progrès brésilien. La participation de la France.* (Paris Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1911. Pp. xi, 435. 10 fr.) A social, economic, and financial study.

BOUSTEDT, A. v. and TRIETSCH, D. *Das russische Reich in Europa und Asien. Ein Handbuch über seine wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse.* (Berlin: Verlag für Börsen-und Finanzliteratur. 1910. Pp. viii, 440. 8 m.)

BRUNHES, J. *La géographie humaine.* (Paris: Alcan. 1911. Pp. iv, 844. 20 fr.)

The author, professor of geography at the Universities of Fribourg and Lausanne, discusses the distribution of population as influenced by nature and material forces. There are more than 200 illustrations and maps.

BRY, M. J. *Les vignobles de Provence. Aperçu de leur histoire jusqu'à la fin du xvi^e siècle, leur organisation et leur rôle aux xvii^e et xviii^e siècles.* (Paris: A. Picard et Cie. 1900. 10 fr.)

DENNIS, P. *Brazil.* Translated by Bernard Miall. (New York: Scribner. 1911. \$3.00.)

Gives special consideration to economic conditions.

FARGION, G. *La vita industriale e finanziaria dal 1904 al 1908.* (Turin: 1910. Pp. 98. 3 l.)

GALLION, W. *Der Ursprung der Zünfte in Paris.* (Berlin: Dr. Walther Rothschild. 1910. Pp. vii, 118. 4.20 m.)

Belongs to the series *Abhandlungen zur mittleren und neueren Geschichte*, No. 24.